

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Affairs.

NEW Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.--Liebig. SERIES.

VOL. VI.

DETROIT, APRIL 1, 1848.

NO. 7.

Architectural Taste—Its social, moral, and intellectual influence.

The following thoughts of Dr. Dwight, which we extract from the Horticulturist, together with the superadded editorial remarks, are freighted with important truth, and should be deeply graven upon every mind. Those who entered into the spirit of the article we published in our last, "Woodman spare that tree," will not fail to appreciate the kindred sentiments which are breathed forth in the following paragraphs.

We do not know how we can present any argument of this matter, if it requires one, so good as one of that long-ago distinguished man—Dr. DWIGHT. He is describing, in his *Travels in America*, the influence of good architecture, as evinced in its effect on the manners and character of the inhabitants of a town in New England:

"There is a kind of symmetry in the thoughts, feelings, and efforts of the human mind. Its taste, intelligence, affections, and conduct, are so intimately related, that no preconception can prevent them from being mutually causes and effects. The first thing powerfully operated upon, and in its turn, proportionately operative, is the taste. The perception of beauty and deformity, of refinement and grossness, of decency and vulgarity, of propriety and indecorum, is the first thing which influences man to attempt an escape from a grovelling, brutish character; a character in which morality is chilled, or absolutely frozen. In most persons, this perception is awakened by what may be called the exterior of society, particularly by the mode of building. Uncouth, mean, ragged, dirty houses, constituting the body of any town, will regularly be accompanied by coarse grovelling manners. The dress, the furniture, the mode of living, and the manners, will all correspond with the appearance of the buildings, and will universally be, in every such case, of a vulgar and debased nature. On the inhabitants of such a town, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to work a conviction that intelligence is either necessary or useful. Generally, they will regard both learning and science only with contempt. Of morals, except in the coarsest form, and that which has the least influence on the heart, they will scarcely have any apprehensions. The rights enforced

by municipal law, they may be compelled to respect, and the corresponding duties they may be necessitated to perform; but the rights and obligations which lie beyond the reach of magistracy, in which the chief duties of morality are found, and from which the chief enjoyments of society spring, will scarcely gain even their passing notice. They may pay their debts, but they will neglect almost every thing of value in the education of their children."

"The very fact, that men see good houses built around them, will, more than almost anything else, awaken in them a sense of superiority in those by whom such houses are inhabited. The same sense is derived, in the same manner, from handsome dress, furniture, and equipage. The sense of beauty is necessarily accompanied by a perception of the superiority which it possesses over deformity; and is instinctively felt to confer this superiority on those who can call it their own, over those who cannot."

"This, I apprehend, is the manner in which coarse society is first started towards improvement; for no objects, but those which are sensible, can make any considerable impression on coarse minds."

We have said beautiful and appropriate architecture—not without desiring that all our readers should feel the value of this latter qualification as fully as we do. Among the many strivings after architectural beauty, which we see daily made by our countrymen, there are, of course, some failures, and only now then examples of perfect success. But the rock on which all novices split—and especially all men who have thought little of the subject, and who are satisfied with a feeble imitation of some great example from other countries—this dangerous rock is want of fitness, or propriety. Almost the first principle, certainly the grand principle, which an apostle of architectural progress ought to preach in America, is, "keep in mind PRO PRIETY." Do not build your dwelling-houses like temples, churches, or cathedrals. Let them be, characteristically, dwelling-houses. And more than this; always let their individuality of purpose be fairly avowed; let the cottage be a cottage—the farm-house a farm-house—the villa a villa, and the mansion a mansion. Do not attempt to build a dwelling upon your farm after the fashion of the town-house of your friend, the city merchant; do not attempt to give the modest little cottage the ambitious air of the ornate villa. Be assured that there is, if

you will search for it, a peculiar beauty that belongs to each of these classes of dwellings that heightens and adorns it almost magically; while if it borrows the ornaments of the other, it is only debased and falsified in character and expression. The most expensive and elaborate structure, overlaid with costly ornaments, will fail to give a ray of pleasure to the mind of real taste, if it is not appropriate to the purpose in view, or the means or position of its occupant; while the simple farm-house, rustically and tastefully adorned, and ministering beauty to hearts that answer to the spirit of the beautiful, will weave a spell in the memory not easily forgotten.

Facts vs. Theory.—MESSRS. EDITORS:—About fifteen years ago I visited one of the most prominent flower gardeners (in Europe) for the purpose of buying some new monthly roses. This gentleman was considered to be a man of superior abilities and great practical knowledge, and was a general favorite among the amateurs. When strolling with him through his establishment, my attention was attracted by a bed of most beautiful gilliflowers, so much superior to any I had seen, that I asked my companion if he had raised them from a peculiar kind of seed. He answered in the negative, and said, smiling, that he always planted the seeds a day or two before the full of the moon; and that this practice had been carried on by his father, and afterwards by himself for a great many years with the same success. Though somewhat doubting this statement, yet I determined to try the experiment the next spring, and accordingly planted two boxes, one before the full of the moon, and the other eight days latter. The spring being cold, the plants did not differ hardly any in size or appearance when transferred to the beds; yet when they were in blossom there was a striking difference in favor of the first planted—so much so that it was noticed by every body who saw the two beds. It has been a rule with me ever since to continue the same practice, and handsomer flowers than mine I very seldom see; and I shall always believe that Luna is the kind agent—till I know better.

It always seemed to me that during germination, the foundation to the future healthy or sickly growth of the plant is laid, and that even a trifling circumstance may promote the one or the other; and it would be desirable to determine by a proper investigation of the seeds at this period, in how far we might succeed in promoting the healthy growth of the future plant, and perhaps important results would be the consequence of a thorough knowledge of this part of vegetable physiology.

I do not expect that the moon will influence the crops on a large or even remarkable scale and do away with proper cultivation or manuring; yet may not the moonlight before, during,

and immediately after full moon, at the early period of germination, influence the future growth of the plant, when it has been proven that even the light of lamps produced a very sensible effect on plants kept during the night under its influence? Have not the latest discoveries proved that the rays of the moon are warm, though in feeble degree, and reflected from the sun; and may not these influences combined produce some effect?—*Prairie Farmer.*

Jefferson, Wis., January, 1848.

Starch.

The housewife supposes starch to have one use only, that of stiffening linens; and that it is derived from only two or three sources; but it is the largest component of all our vegetable food of every description; and we never eat vegetable substances without consuming it. It is found in the seeds of all the acotyledinous* plants, but is most plentiful in the corn plants, such as wheat, maize, &c. It is also found in the round, perennial tap roots of plants, which shoot up annual stems—and in tuberous roots, such as potatoes, artichokes, &c.; also in the stems of monocotyledinous* plants, especially of the palm tribe, where sago is found. It is found in the inner bark, sap wood, and buds, of many sorts of trees, such as pines, poplars, birches, and in many lichens or mosses.

Substances sold in the shops as sago, tapioca, and arrow root, are all starch, derived from different sources. *Sago*, as was said before, is from a sort of palm tree, and consists of the pith of that tree macerated in water, by which the particles of starch are washed out. *Tapioca* is from the root of the Manioc, a West India plant. The juice of the root is poisonous; but the starch is washed out, dried on iron plates, and sold as tapioca. *Cassava* is obtained in a similar manner. *Arrow Root* is the starch of the tubers of a plant growing both in the East and West Indies—the *Maranta Arundinacea*.

Starch is very analagous to sugar, consisting, like sugar, of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, and in very similar proportions. For instance starch consists of

Carbon,	43.55 parts,
Oxygen,	49.98 “
Hydrogen,	9.77 “

Sugar consists of

Carbon,	42.47 parts.
Oxygen,	50.63 “
Hydrogen,	6.90 “

Starch may be easily converted into sugar, by boiling it with certain proportions of water and sulphuric acid. From a pound and a half of starch, treated in this way, a pound and a fourth of sugar was obtained by weight; but it is less sweet than that of the cane by more than one half, and is also less soluble. Of the sugar made from starch, alcohol may be obtained as

readily as from any other.

In the autumn, according to Liebig, tress deposit starch, which by the autumnal sap is diffused through every part. If the tree be now examined, before the sap starts in the spring, the starch will be found. Bread is often made from the inner bark of the pine, in Norway, and Lapland, in the winter season, and in other places from the roots of the fern; and what is more singular, bread has been made from the wood itself. As soon, however, as the sap starts in the spring, the starch, so plentifully distributed through the tree, is converted into sugar and gum. At this time the sap of the maple is fit for the making of sugar, as is well known; and the sap of other trees fails to be used for the same purpose, not because sugar, in some quantities, is wanting.

It will be seen from this, that in case the article known as sago, arrow root, &c, are not to be had, the housewife who can command a half dozen potatoes, need not lack an article so similar that the practical difference is nothing, either for a pudding, or a dish for the sick. Let her grate the potatoes, and wash out the starch and she has all she wants, and all she would often obtain from the drug store; for in fact the tapioca, arrow root, and sago, of the shops, is as often as otherwise made from potatoes—the starch being prepared according to the form of those different articles.—*Prairie Farmer*.

*Acotyledinous plants are such as have no seed lobes. Monocotyledinous have one seed lobe.

Nest Eggs.—The idea that a hen is obliged to lay, whether or no, under all circumstances, is contradicted by facts within the observation of all hen keepers. Laying is partly voluntary and partly involuntary. The fowl *must* probably produce some eggs, but under compulsion and the thwarting of all her plans, they will be few, while if her views and wants are all met, they will be abundant. It is on this account that nest eggs are useful. They cheat the "biddy" into good humor.—*Prairie Farmer*.

A Discourse on Thanksgiving Day, By Henry W. Beecher, preached in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Beecher is well known as a lively and forcible writer on horticulture, and as an eloquent preacher. The sermon before us is in his peculiarly vigorous style; and though a sermon is not where we generally look for much that bears on agriculture, we find several paragraphs here which are entirely to our purpose. For instance, on the Soil:

"We do not enough reflect how much of our prosperity arises from the possession of such and so much SOIL. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive of its extent, its variety, and its capacity. Books may detail its bounds, and travellers recite its wonders; but it is not until the eye has beheld, and the feet, through many a parallel, have traversed woodland and prairie,

hill country and river vale, stretching for thousands of miles, that one begins to feel the magnitude of our territory. So far does it reach toward the pole, that summer smiles faintly and but briefly upon its northern limit; while its southern limit, pushing toward the tropics, is seldom cooled by winter frosts. So far is the east removed from the West, that they have neither morning or evening together; and their harbors look out upon different oceans, upon opposite sides of the globe.

More than any where else, men are trained on the soil to industry, self-reliance, and enterprise, without paying for their prosperity by their morals. While the farm underlays all commercial and manufacturing interests, and by its products maintains all other forms of industry, yet, after all, its best crop is the men it yields.

In other pursuits men may be men. Other avocations enlarge the understanding, task the ingenuity, grind off the roughness of nature, and give polish and beauty. But there is not another department of society which enables *so many* men to live as *independent principals*. In almost all other pursuits men are, as employers and employed, woven into fabric, so that no thread can be separated without violence to the whole. The mechanic, honorable and useful, is affiliated to others for livelihood, and to some extent must fluctuate with them. The clothier cannot eat his fabrics, nor the carpenter wear his structures, nor the mason sleep upon his brick and mortar, nor the smith feed hungry mouths from his anvil. These are all grouped together in interdependence. They are not the separate trees of the forest, each growing by its own root; but they are those trees felled, squared, morticed and fitted together.

The husbandman alone can find in his province the elements of living—food, raiment, shelter, and the raw material for almost every physical want. Other processes augment the value of these rude elements. But if worst comes to worst, the farmer can best live within himself. The disasters of speculation; the flux and reflux of commerce; the sharp competition of traffickers; the feverish ambition, and the unwholesome public morals—courage without conscience, and seldom conscience with courage, enterprize without scruple, plausible avarice, sleek and greedy dishonesties, circumspect deceptions, religion in form and depravity in fact—these are not the offspring of the soil, but of the street, the exchange, the shop, the office, and the store.

See what the Girls of the Bay State do.—We have received the statistics of the various branches of industry in Manchester, for 1845, taken with the State census for that year. To show our young ladies that it is no disgrace to work in the Pilgrim land, we give them the particu-

lars of the straw bonnets and hats, and straw braids, and palm leaf hats made there in one year :

	Number.	Value.
Straw bonnets and hats,	1,047,954	\$1,057,892
Value of straw braid,		102,367
Palm leaf hats,		480,337

\$1,640,596

All this by females, mostly farmers' daughters. Worcester, Hampshire, and Franklin counties, do the most. Are not such industrious girls worth going after. Instead of street yarn, they care for dollars and cents. They don't constantly bother their parents or husbands with teasing for a new silk or \$40 shawl. They have the money in their purse, from their own industry. There are lots of rosy cheeks who have their hundreds deposited in banks, from the straw braid employment. We once knew two sisters who bought a farm for \$4000 for their parents, from the savings of braid.—*Rochester American*.

Agricultural Education.—There is a waking up, all over the country, to the importance of a scientific agricultural education. Discussions have been had upon the subject in the N. Y. Farmer's Club, which have resulted in a determination to establish an agricultural college in New York. The same subject has been discussed at various meetings, recently, of the Massachusetts Legislative Agricultural Society. At one of their meetings, the Hon. Mr. Wright, from Hampshire co., remarked, that something should be done for the improvement of agriculture, as much labor and capital were now wasted for want of knowledge. A farmer lately said to him that enough was annually lost in this way to endow a school with a fund of half a million of dollars. With a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, crops might be increased one fourth or one third. When you can make farmers see this, they will take hold, and until that time had arrived, he did not think anything could be done. Wheat, clover and other crops, each want some peculiar ingredient in the soil. We had statements at these Meetings of great crops and the manner of raising them. Others tried the same way and failed. Instead of 100 bushels of corn to the acre, they would get only 25. Soils vary, and the treatment must vary to suit the soil. He may raise good crops, while his neighbors do not succeed: on chemical examination, it will be found that their soils vary, though apparently the same. In Holland good crops of wheat had been raised in one location for centuries. In another it would succeed well for only a few years in succession. Liebig examined these soils, and he found that where wheat had succeeded so long, there

were stones that by constant disintegration furnished peculiar properties which the wheat required. Every farmer should analyze his soil. Nature makes a rotation of crops. As one growth of trees is removed, another of a different kind succeeds."

From the Boston Cultivator.

Agricultural Science.

Iron is always present in the ash of all varieties of plants, used by men and animals for food, and it is the oxide of iron derived from vegetable food that gives the red color to blood, and it unquestionably has a specific and important office to perform in the animal system.

Prof. Liebig, by a very beautiful and ingenious hypothesis, has assigned to the iron in the blood the office of conveying oxygen from the lungs to every part of the animal system.

In those diseased states of the blood, in which the red particles are deficient in quantity, the functions of life are languidly and imperfectly performed. By the administration in medicine of the salts of iron the florid color of the blood and complexion is restored, and the general state of health is improved. Probably, from some derangement of the assimilating vessels, in those persons whose blood is deficient in coloring matter, they do not take from the food sufficient iron, therefore, in such cases it is given direct, and in larger quantity than is usually found in the food, and with good results.

As iron is one of the indispensable constituents of plants, provision has been made for its distribution in sufficient quantity in most of our soils, without the necessity of its being artificially applied, and unfortunately, for many farmers, their soil contains altogether too much of it for the profitable cultivation of many crops, particularly Indian corn.

I have seen hundreds of acres, of otherwise good land so saturated with the salts of iron in one form or another, that it was impossible to grow a good crop of corn under common cultivation. Corn planted upon such soils, may look well for two or three weeks after it has come up—or as long as it draws its support from the decomposing seed, but as soon as the plants put out their small roots, (*spongioles*) and begin to draw their food from the soil, the leaves assume a red, or purplish hue, and frequently the lower leaves dry up and perish, the main root is corroded or rusted off; after a while, new roots start out from the base of the plant, and a light crop is too frequently the result. I have seen a great many fields of corn, similar to the above described, and the owners laid all the blame to the *wire* or some other kind of worm, that had cut off the main root.

Much of the iron in soils, is derived from the disintegration of rocks, containing sulphuret of iron—which are universally diffused mineral substances, which have been found to be pres-

ent in every species of mountain masses, though only in a state of admixture: it is composed of sulphur with metallic iron. Sulphuret of iron possesses the property of attracting, and gradually absorbing oxygen, giving rise to the conversion of the sulphur into sulphuric acid, and the iron into an oxide, or base, which combines with the newly formed sulphuric acid forming sulphate of iron, (copperas, or green vitriol.)

Chemical experiments show us that sulphate of iron cannot come into contact with carbonate of lime, or any of the alkaline carbonates, without undergoing decomposition; with carbonate of lime, it forms gypsum, and peroxide of iron, (common red iron rust) the carbonic acid of the lime escaping. After lime has been applied to this kind of soil, the application of gypsum has little, or no effect—because there is already enough in the soil, formed by a chemical union of the lime, and the sulphuric acid derived from the decomposition of the sulphate of iron.

The limed, or marled land upon which Gov. Hammond applied the gypsum, (named in my last) was deficient in sulphuric acid—the gypsum supplied the deficiency.

In the last Albany Cultivator, (Feb. No.) a correspondent of that paper, Jos. M. Nesbit of Penn. says, "We have been using lime pretty freely for several years, and have repeatedly made experiments with plaster upon corn, for which the ground had been limed, within from one to four years, and in no single instance was there the least perceptible advantage from the use of the plaster after lime. The experiment was made by plastering several rows through the field, at a distance of four or five rods from each other, and the result was uniformly the same—no difference in color, size or productiveness of those rows, over the rows intervening."

Probably the soil contained at the time the lime was applied, sulphate of iron—or alumina, and the lime used upon the land was soon converted into sulphate of lime, gypsum, and as there would be a full supply in the soil, a further application of plaster would not exhibit any "perceptible advantage from the use of it." In Mr. Nesbit's soil, it neither lacked lime nor sulphuric acid. In Gov. Hammond's there was lime enough but it lacked sulphuric acid—gypsum supplied this.

Sheep for Mutton.—"Sheep of great size and quick growth, will not give so fine mutton as smaller sheep, and those longer in coming to maturity." This maxim may be regarded as constituting the genuine secret in the success which so markedly attends the efforts of the British herdsmen and flock masters in fattening their animals for the market. The Leicesters, consequently, are less valuable, being larger and of quick growth, than the South Down, which is much smaller, and much longer in ar-

riving at maturity.

A recent English writer, remarking upon the subject, says:—

"A sheep to be in order for the palate of an epicure, should not be killed earlier than when five years old, at which age the mutton will be rich and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy; whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale, and flavorless."

No Cause for Envy.—The frozen North sometimes casts an envious eye at the sunny South, as though it would gladly exchange conditions. But the advantages coveted are often more imaginary than real. Indeed upon footing up the advantages and disadvantages of the two localities, as compared with each other, we apprehend, that the ballance would be found to be greatly in favor of the North. Dr. Lee, in his Cultivator for March, discourses in the following strain.

At the North, the surface soil is usually frozen solid several months in a year. During this period, while nothing grows, nothing is lost by the washing of rains and the leaching of the earth. A good coat of snow, with its fertilizing ammonia, yields what is truly called "the poor man's manure," although it is equally advantageous to the rich man's land. Frost performs a service for the Northern agriculturist in mineral and compact earths, in rendering soils mellow, friable and pervious to air, moisture and the roots of plants, which is worth millions every year. This agent is wanting at the South, and we must govern ourselves accordingly. "Well, what would you do, Mr. Editor?" some reader asks. In a mild Southern climate, where much rain falls between the times when our crops of cotton, corn and potatoes cease to grow in Autumn, and commence growing in Spring, and as these rains dissolve out of the surface soil, and carry into creeks and rivers the precise elements which nature uses to form cotton, corn and potatoes, we should try to make something grow on all our fields from Autumn till Spring, not merely to prevent the waste of fertilizing ingredients, but to draw from the atmosphere a ten-fold larger sum of the well known substances necessary to make all vegetables. One policy would be to turn all the natural resources that PROVIDENCE has placed within our reach, to the most useful and profitable account. The benefits of hard freezing being denied us, we should so use active vegetable vitality as to render it still more advantageous to our purse and farm. We should grow two crops in a year instead of one.

As fast as we could gather our corn and cotton, the land should be drilled with rye, turnips or the seeds of some other plant which can grow between Autumn and Spring.

Peach Orchard Management.

A peach orchard needs cultivating, and without it will soon dwindle and come to a premature death. Corn, or any kind of crop, that requires to be worked frequently, is suitable to be planted in your orchard. I planted a young orchard of peach trees several years since, and sowed rye in a portion of it the year following, and the result was, many of the trees died, and those that didn't quite *let go*, dwindled away and brought no foliage, save a few yellowish leaves. Any kind of grain sowed, produces a deleterious effect. The same year I sowed part of my orchard down in rye, I had a portion of it cultivated in cotton; this part did well, and the trees attained a size double that of the others, and looked very vigorous. The year 1847, I let part of my orchard lie fallow, the other part was cultivated, which proved very beneficial to the trees, for wherever these patches are, the trees are thrifty and growing; but on the fallow portions, they have remained pretty much at a stand. It is my opinion that a peach orchard needs plowing or culture, just as much as any other kind of crop, and will not do well without it. A hard, close soil, unbroken, will soon destroy peach trees.

So far as manuring fruit trees is concerned, I have not much experience, but that it is necessary, no one will doubt, for every crop of fruit draws the same kind of constituents from the soil, and from the same spot; and of course, these constituents will become exhausted after awhile, if a new supply is not placed around the roots of the trees by manuring. But it will not do to manure peach trees too highly. If the ground be made too fertile, they will rot their fruit, and cast it prematurely. I have noticed peach trees growing around dung-hills and in rich valleys, and though they will thrive rapidly in trunk and branches, yet they will not mature their fruit, but it will blight and rot. From what observation I have had, I would recommend fertilizers for fruit trees, mostly of a vegetable compost, and that the soil be not made over-rich, but this is seldom done in our Georgia.

SPRUCEWALL.

Jefferson County Ga., January, 1848.

REMARKS:—To the above very sensible directions for the management of peach trees, we have a word or two to add.

1st. As the tree grows, it constantly abstracts from the soil *minerals* which are permanently fixed in its trunk, roots and branches.

2d. In forming its annual leaves, a comparatively large amount of minerals is consumed in their organization. When the foliage falls in autumn, leaves do not drop on the earth directly over the roots and rot there; but are often blown away, thus virtually robbing the soil of the minerals which the leaves contained.

3. The fruit, (which is also removed,) car-

ries with it important phosphates, drawn from the earth. From the above considerations, our experience and observation, we again hint at the propriety of applying a little ashes, lime and burnt bones to the soil in which peach trees are cultivated. Too much stable manure as Mr. S. suggests, alike injures the tree, its bearing, and the quality of the fruit.—*Southern Cultivator*.

Hints about Planting Fruit Trees.

The most economical use of ground, we conceive to be planting in quincunx form, as follows—the stars designating the apple or standard pear trees, while the cyphers are occupied by peach or dwarf trees:

	*		*		*		*
0		0		0		0	
	*		*		*		*
0		0		0		0	
	*		*		*		*

In gardens where trees are planted to surround the enclosure, apples may be planted at twenty feet distance, pear at fifteen, peach at twelve, and thus occupy the ground without materially affecting the natural wants of the tree.

A material point in obtaining trees for planting, is to be assured they are correct to the name given by the seller. Be careful therefore to make purchases from some responsible and intelligent grower.

As much perhaps depends upon the tree to be planted out as the care afterwards to be given it to insure a healthy and well formed tree at four or five years after planting. To select *thrifty* trees has been so much a point of advice with writers upon this subject, that many cultivators in order to meet the wishes of purchasers have been compelled to force growths of their trees for sale beyond the actual health of the trees, forming the tree straight and apparently fine, but in reality of so porous and pithy a consistence is the wood, that often disease may already be said to be formed, and the tree is all unfitted to endure the sudden changes of our fitful climate. A tall slender stem of a tree, devoid of side or lateral branches, will usually be found with but few small lateral roots, and such tree is therefore much less capable of bearing removal than one well provided with the laterals, and yet such are the trees too often selected by planters. An apple or pear tree should be about three years old from the bud, when inserted near the ground, and have been grown with little pruning except to keep the leading shoot straight until the last or third year, when it should have been pruned up to where it is intended to form the head.

Plum trees require to be pruned the second year, and many of them at that age sufficiently grown for transplanting.

Cherry trees should never be more than two years old from the bud, and should then be about

six or seven feet high, with heads formed. One year old is an age more profitable to the purchaser, as the cherry is of rapid growth, and trees removed one year from the bud suffer very little injury to the roots, and therefore receive little check in after growth.

Cultivators of the grape always in planting out a vineyard use one year old roots if they have been well grown, and never those of more than two years' growth. The reason is obvious, from the fact that the grape extending its roots to a greater distance in a single season, and being spongy, they do not as readily heal after having been broken and removed.

These remarks will of course be varied, as are the varied habits in growth of trees; one variety, for instance, the Baldwin apple, making as much or more growth in one season as the Early Harvest will in two. It is therefore as suitable for planting at two years old as the Harvest is at three years.

Newly planted trees should receive the first season a mulching of half decayed leaves or chips to the depth of about four inches, and spread over a diameter eighteen inches larger than the roots of the tree extended when planted. In the ensuing fall, give to the tree a liberal dressing of manure and ashes, and place the same beyond a circle of four feet around the tree. In the ensuing spring fork this all under lightly. Watch carefully the breaking out of suckers from the roots near the body, or the appearance of water shoots. If seen so as to displace them ere they have grown more than two inches, let it be done; but if neglected until they are six inches or one foot in length, leave them on until the next spring's pruning.

As a general rule it is not well for the planter of orchards or gardens to occupy ground with any variety except such as have been well tested here at the west. The writer is not as much a believer that climate affects the fruit as that every specific variety requires specific nourishment in order to grow it in perfection. Therefore if a new variety is to be introduced, let us first find the analysis of the soil in which it has been grown with uniform success, and by placing it in similar soil, nine times out of ten, no disappointment would occur.

F. R. ELLIOTT.

Aromatic Soup.—Professor Liebig states that one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, chopped fine, as if to be used for minced meat, or sausages, uniformly mixed with its weight of cold water, and gradually heated to the boiling point and kept boiling for one or two minutes, then strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen, and the fibrine which begins to grow hard and horny, will thus give about an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling a piece of flesh for four hours.

How to Procure Early Vegetables Without a Hot-House.—Take boards three-eighths of an inch thick, saw them off three and a half inches long, make them into boxes four inches square, with both ends open, fasten them together by wrapping them with a cotton thread. Take a plank three feet long, and one foot wide. Set the boxes on it and fill them with such soils as suits your inclination, and plant your seeds in them. The plank will hold 27 boxes; put them in the house, and keep them warm in the night and in cold weather; in warm days set them in the sun. When the season is advanced so that there is no danger of frost, take the boxes where you want the plants to grow; dig holes in the ground, and put the boxes in, surround them with soil, then cut the cotton thread, and take out the boxes piece by piece, and press the surrounding soil to their contents, the plants will still remain in the soil in which they were first planted, and grow up rapidly, by which means you may furnish your table with vegetables about a month earlier than in the usual manner of planting. The boxes can be laid by for another planting, they will last for many years.

A PLAIN FARMER.

Livingston, Ala., January, 1848.

Southern Cultivator.

Insects of Fruit Trees.—If the insects are on the leaves, syringe them with hartshorn, diluted in nine times its bulk of water. If accessible, dust them with snuff; and if that fails try lime. To destroy aphides, moths, caterpillars and the larvæ of other depredators on the trunks and limbs of all fruit trees, we wash them in strong lye in which soft soap is dissolved. The potash water running down into the earth about the roots of trees and shrubs, acts as a valuable fertilizer besides killing insects. This washing is usually done in the spring, using a woollen cloth tied to a pole, and long enough to reach all nests of young worms in the tops of apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry and other valuable trees.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Experiment.—Mr. N. Simons, of Castile, N. York, states that he took six fine heads of wheat of which he rubbed out three and sowed with as many heads of smut. By counting the heads in the crop the product was found to be two-thirds smut. He rubbed out the other three heads and sowed the grain in a clean place at a distance from other wheat. Not a particle of smut was produced. Now this is an experiment that can easily be repeated and if the results correspond with the experience of Mr. Simons, it will be easy to avoid smut in our wheat crops hereafter.

Mr. Henry Hays, of Quincy, Illinois, has invented a machine for making wrought iron nails.

A Hint to Mothers.—"It is my decided opinion," said NAPOLEON, "that every thing in the future man depends upon his mother."

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY—TERMS \$1
IN ADVANCE—FIVE COPIES FOR \$4.

A Proposition.

As the three months allowed for advance pay for the Farmer, have expired, we propose to give receipts in full for the year, to those of our subscribers who have not paid, upon their sending us one dollar, together with the name of one new subscriber each, the subscriber being such as they are willing to be responsible for.

Hitherto we have received little but praises, in the way of encouragement. Some it is true, have given us a more substantial proof of their regard, by paying their subscriptions and sending us names, while others have entitled themselves to our gratitude, and the gratitude of every reader of the Farmer, by the contributions of their pens.

There are two ways of getting subscribers. One is, to speak to a man and try to persuade him to subscribe, by using the common routine of argument. This is a hard way, and most who attempt it, very soon get discouraged.

Another, and more excellent way, especially for those whose object is simply to get subscribers in their own neighborhood, is, to put a number of the Farmer quietly into the hands of those whose names they wish to obtain, perhaps pointing out to them some particular articles, and leave it to work its silent influence upon them. Numbers have written us, that when every other expedient had failed, this had been effectual. Persons who had fortified themselves with prejudices and objections of every sort, have thus found themselves disarmed and taken captive before they were aware. Reader, suppose you try this expedient upon some of the more hopeful of your neighbors, and inform us of the result. If you get more than one, we will take them off your hands at the same rate. How long we will do so, we will not say. But we will do it until we notify our readers to the contrary.

Another Proposition.

If the friends of the Farmer will act upon the above suggestion, and set themselves in earnest to extend its circulation, we will engage to expend the entire avails in improvements upon the

publication. Hitherto all has been done which the avails would warrant,—nay more. But we hope for an accession which will enable us to make great improvements, at the commencement of another volume. Shall it be so? What say you?

Back numbers can be furnished.

P. S. Since writing the above, our fears and imaginings, and evil surmisings, and distrustful insinuations, therein expressed, have been signally rebuked, by the arrival of letters of the right sort, from various parts of the state. If our patrons want a good paper, filled with vigorous and useful thought they can have it—if they want a dull, sluggish, pointless and pithless concern, they can have it—just as they choose! They are quite as much interested in the matter as we are.

About Potatoes.—Of the innumerable things which have been published, about the potatoe rot, a few well ascertained facts, of great importance in the cultivation of this esculent, have been disclosed. In the first place, it has been seldom found to be affected by the rot, or liable to it, when raised upon dry, light, or sandy soil, and *vice versa*. In the next place, it has been found to be equally exempt from this calamity, when planted early, so as to arrive at maturity, and be harvested, before the fall rains come on. With this view, early varieties should be selected. The above we regard as the most important remedial expedients, yet discovered. In addition to these, the application of lime to the hill, has been highly recommended by some, and that of unleached ashes by others, who have tried these expedients with success.

A fellow writes in the Genessee Farmer that he has discovered a sovereign remedy for the potatoe rot, and shall not divulge it, unless Congress buys him up. Guess he'll stay unbought, and his wisdom die with him.

Subsoiling with Dr. Broyles' plow. Geo. Seaborn, of Pendleton, South Carolina writes in the Southern Cultivator, that he subsoiled part of a field of corn, with Dr. B's plow to the depth of fifteen inches, and cultivated the other part in the old way, and the result was, that there was a difference of about forty per cent in the avails in favor of the subsoiled portion of the field.

As soon as the draft of this implement comes to hand, we will have it engraved for the Farmer.

For the Michigan Farmer.

\$500 Reward.

A PLOT TO DESTROY THE GENESSEE FARMER DISCOVERED!—Whereas some evil disposed person has fabricated and clandestinely put in circulation, all over the state of Michigan, a prospectus of the Genessee Farmer, to which is appended the name of D. D. T. Moore, as proprietor, manifestly with the design of bringing that valuable agricultural journal into contempt, and whereas it would be a great calamity to the farmers of Michigan, should the impostor succeed in his infamous design, therefore, be it known, that the above reward is solemnly offered for the detection of the miscreant who has perpetrated the daring villainy. That the said prospectus is spurious, and originated with some enemy of the above named valuable journal, is sufficiently manifest from the following considerations.

1st. The copy which is circulated in Michigan, is *interpolated*, a sentence being inserted in it which is not contained in copies circulated in any other state in the Union. In proof of this, compare the copy published in the Cleveland Herald, with the one published in the Michigan Christian Herald, and other papers in Michigan. Compare also the copies published in the Genessee Farmer itself, sent to different states. The following is the *interpolation* in the Michigan copy. "This journal contains more matter than some agricultural papers whose price is \$1 or more." The design of the fabricator evidently was, to make the impression, that D. D. T. Moore, had placed his ponderous lever under the Michigan Farmer establishment, and with one tremendous heave, was going to upset it, knowing full well, that the disclosure of such a plot, would arouse the indignation of every farmer in Michigan against him. There is, moreover, a covert insinuation, that the merit of a paper should be estimated according to its corporal dimensions. Now, that an honest, high minded man, should suffer from such trickery, is quite too bad. Mr. Moore had no such design.

2d. Another evidence of spuriousness is, that in the above, so called, prospectus, the name of Dr. Lee, as editor, is left out. And what was the design of the impostor in this? Manifestly, to put forth an implied confession, as coming from the mouth of D. D. T. Moore himself, that he had practised a deception upon the public in

inserting in his former prospectus, and also placing at the head of the columns of the Farmer, the name of Dr. Lee as its editor for the current year. How artful in the execution of his diabolical designs! And yet, how thin the veil that conceals them!

3d. Another evidence in point, is, that in the document in question, D. D. T. Moore is made to put on airs, and to utter great swelling words about having "twenty or thirty thousand subscribers, living in every state in the Union, and in several British provinces," and about his paper being "one of the best if not the *very best* in the Union." And what could be the design of this subtle enemy of that unrivalled journal, in putting such language into the mouth of Mr. Moore? Plainly, his intention was to make him appear ridiculous by his over statements. And there is more meant than at first appears. It is as if he had said, "D. D. T. Moore has been caught in one 'whapper' about Dr. Lee, and now here comes another which beats that all hollow. If he could not be believed in the one case, is there any reason why he should command credence in the other?" Now we leave it to the candid reader, if such insinuations are not disingenuous, low-lived, and mean, nay, cruelly unjust.

4th. The impostor shows his clover foot in what he makes D. D. T. Moore say about his paper being such a cheap concern. As if he had said, "here is a paper that is dog cheap," and although, you should only use it for incidental purposes, you may about as well have it as not to have it, for, as it will cost you little or nothing, it will be no obstacle in the way of your taking such standard agricultural papers, as have self respect enough to demand a fair price." There is also a sly hint at eight or ten pages of old advertisements, as constituting a part of this budget of "cheap literature." Now we ask, if it is not perfectly outrageous in this fellow thus to cheapen an agricultural paper with the evident design of sinking it below contempt? Is it not too bad?

Such are the *marks* which this notable document bears. The Journals in this State which have published it, have doubtless done so in good faith. Not taking the trouble to examine it, they of course, supposed it to be genuine. Mr. Moore is well known in Michigan, to be a high minded, honorable man. We trust the scoundrel who is attempting to destroy his paper will be brought to condign punishment.

A FRIEND OF THE GENESSEE FARMER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Farmers vs. Speculators.

MR EDITOR :—It is a lamentable truth, within the knowledge of thousands of the citizens of Michigan, that the farmers of this state, are annually, in the sale of their wheat crops, "fleece" to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars, which go into the pockets of chuckling, greedy speculators. Nor is it less true, that these self same speculators—men who practically at least, have no feeling in common with the honest, hard handed farmer—are studiously careful to keep those upon whom they thus "feast and fatten," ignorant of the large profits which they realize, and the *modus operandi* which ensures them. Hence it is strikingly evident that the interest of the wheat growers—an interest upon the due fostering of which, their prosperity, as well as that of the state, mainly depends—imperiously demands, that there should be a waking up upon this momentous subject, and the forming of strong resolves to demand, receive and enjoy all that of right belongs to them, instead of dividing it with those who "live by their wits."

But to the question.—There will be exported from this county, Ionia, of the crop of 1847, probably, 65,000 bushels of wheat. The average price paid for it, is not more than 50 cts per bushel. The market prices East, have been such from the time of harvesting down to the present, as to have warranted the paying of 75 cents, per bushel. It appears then that had the farmers of this county, carried their wheat East to market, instead of selling it at home, they would have gained by so doing *sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars*!—no mean item—enough at least to pay for "lots of trinkets"—and cancel a great many small debts. Again, Michigan will export of last year's crop, I presume, at a moderate estimate, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, which on average will be sold, in our markets, for twenty cents per bushel less than its real value. It is evident then that the wheat growers of this state will receive \$1,000,000 less for their surplus wheat than its fair market value—a sum sufficiently large to construct annually, at least, eighty-five miles of canal, one hundred miles of rail-road, or seven hundred miles of plank-road, and have enough left in either instance to tear up several town-meetings. But to the above it will perhaps be replied that it is mere matter of speculation—a theory which although it is beautiful, will not stand the test of practice; but very fortunately facts are shown to be far otherwise. It has been twice tried in this township, and with the most gratifying results. Last fall, when wheat was selling in our wheat market on navigable water for fifty-six cents per bushel, several farmers in this township, rather than to be thus "shaved," *clubed together* and had one thousand and nine bushels floured, which was put into the charge of a merchant who resides in this place, and who

carried it East and sold it for them in Buffalo. The result was that, after paying *all expenses of every description*, for conveying it to that market, they realized thirty cents on each bushel *more* than they could have done by selling it at home, where speculators in the mean time as they affirmed, "were constantly paying all they could possibly afford to." It is clear then, that they saved or gained by the operation, in disposing of their small parcel of wheat, the sum of three hundred and two dollars.

Another company of farmers in this town, who *clubed together* about the same time, in disposing of, in the same way, about two thousand bushels of their wheat, saved to themselves by so doing some six-hundred dollars, which otherwise would have gone into the pockets of men, who virtually had just about as strong claims upon it, as the King of France. So much then for the intelligence and exemplary enterprize of the farmers of Otisco. So well pleased are they with their success, that they are now engaged in making preparations to push forward what remains at the opening of navigation. They do not mean that hereafter any considerable part of their hard earnings, shall go into the pockets of men who notwithstanding would be as ungrateful for it, as a "pair of —" is of charity. But enough to show that of the two, the theory is less beautiful than the practice. Will it be contended that the farmers, in these undertakings, will after a while "get bit," and in consequence of it become sick of them? It strikes me that no reflecting person, who "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow," will so contend; for surely there has seldom if ever been a time when they would not have been gainers by so doing. To ensure the most satisfactory success, it is only necessary to proceed with an intelligent caution—selecting in every instance, a person to act as agent who is *known* to be "capable, faithful, and true;" and who will deal with all, in the discharge of his duties, as though they were rogues.

If the farmers of this state would pursue this course, a much better financial state of things than the present one, would exist among them. Instead of being *dependent*, they would be *independent*; and instead of being *victims*, they would *victimize*, and that too with vengeance. Their ears would be delighted with the musical jingling of gold and silver that would not have to be paid out the moment it was received. Creditors would become *curiosities*; and "dunning letters" matters of *wonder*! The calls of constables with the compliments of Justices of the Peace, would be "like angels visits." The sentiments which would be thus inspired would be truly ennobling. The farmer would feel himself a *man*, created in the image of his maker, and rejoice. The happy consort would gladly echo these joyous emotions, and freely receive in compensation lots of new gowns, caps smiles and k—es. The children too would

come in for a liberal share of the "good things;" friends if possible would be made more welcome and all would "go merry as a marriage bell." There would be no failures, excepting among the remnant of trickish speculators, who might still remain, occasioned by some of them trying to swallow too many of their fellows at a meal. Undisturbed by such disgraceful exhibitions, the industrious, honest, intelligent farmer would "go on his way rejoicing," and with a firm steady step, in spite of all opposition, would gradually and successfully move forward and upward, till he attained the high, enviable and commanding position, which under such favorable circumstances, he would be so pre-eminently qualified to occupy. May the fates speed the day.

A. WILLIAMS.

Orisco March 6th, 1848.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Grafting—[CONCLUDED.]

When the stock to be engrafted is small, and of about the size of the scion, whip or tongue grafting, is the neatest and most expeditious mode of grafting. Cut off the stock at the point where you wish to insert the graft, and with a sharp knife, make a smooth cut upward about one and a half inch in length, giving the knife an oblique direction, so that the stock shall be brought nearly to a point at the top; then make a slit downward nearly an inch, commencing within three eighths of an inch at the top. Cut the scion so as to include three buds, then prepare it in the same manner as the stock, except the slit in the scion is to be made upward, and then insert the scion, by pressing the tongue upon the scion into the slit in the stock till they are firmly united, being careful to have the inner barks of the stock and the scion exactly fitted together upon one side of the stock, then tie them firmly together with a bass ligature or tape, being careful not to displace the scion; then give it a thorough coating of wax, letting it extend some inch below the cut in the stock and half an inch above the top. After the scion has become firmly united to the stock, it will be necessary to cut the ligature, which can be done without disturbing the wax, by running a sharp knife down the stock opposite the graft.

The apple, pear, quince and thorn, are so nearly related that they may be used as stocks upon which may be engrafted either of the above.—Still the natural stock is decidedly the best, as the union is the most perfect, and the tree will attain to a much greater age.

If, however, the natural stock cannot be obtained, the pear may be grafted upon the thorn and apple, and if grafted below the surface of the ground, and left standing till the scions have sent out strong roots and if the stock is not dead, as it will generally be found to be, it may be cut away: you will then have a tree growing upon its own roots, and it will live as long as if originally grafted upon its kindred stock. If, how-

ever, dwarfs are wanted, the pear should be budded or grafted upon the quince near the surface of the ground. For small yards, dwarf pears are generally preferred, as they bear many years earlier, and give abundant crops, although its life is not so great as when grafted upon its own stock. The apple may be dwarfed by grafting upon the paradise stocks; they make a beautiful tree in miniature, and bear well.—These and the pear may be set within eight or nine feet of each other.

The usual method of propagating the stone fruit, such as the peach, cherry, &c., is by budding; the plumb, however, is an exception, as it can be grafted as successfully as the apple or pear. In grafting the cherry, two things are necessary to success—the right kind of stocks, and special care in giving them a thorough protection. The best and only kind of stocks that can be used for propagating most of the finer sorts of cherries are the Mazzard. There are, however, a few exceptions. The Biggarreau and the Black Tartarian, and perhaps a few others, take quite freely upon the Morrello and common red cherry. When these stocks are used, they should be grafted near the ground.—The cherry and peach when grafted, should have a much thicker coat of wax than the apple or pear, and their growth being more rapid, they are apt to throw off the wax and leave the scion exposed to the air; they should therefore be carefully examined once in two or three weeks, and the wax replaced. This should be continued till the wound is entirely healed.—When grafted below the surface of the ground this precaution will not be necessary, if the ground is firmly pressed around the scion when set.

A.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Letter from Judge Barker.

PLYMOUTH MICH. March 6. 1848.

FRIEND ISHAM. I have not forgotten the circumstance of having an interview with you sometime ago, and if I mistake not, you then solicited me to send an occasional letter for the columns of your highly beneficial paper. It is time that I should make, at least, a beginning in order to fulfil my promise.

A few days ago, in looking over my library, I came across a large sized pamphlet, which on examination, I found to be one which was presented to me, about thirty years ago, by my highly esteemed friend Judge S. Herttell of New York City.—It is an examination into the expediency of establishing a Board of Agriculture in the State of New York. It also contains, several letters, and a list of names of the officers, of an association for the promotion of internal improvements, viz; De Witt Clinton President, Samuel L. Mitchell, and Cadwallader D. Colden. Vice Presidents, Committee of correspondence and publication, Thomas Eddy, Chairman, William Bayard, Theodore Bailly, Sylvanus

Miller, James Tallmadge Jr. Robert Bogardus, Pierre C. Van Wyck, John Pintard, James L. Bell, John McKesson, R. H. Bowne; Corresponding Secretary, Charles G. Haines; Henry Post Jr. Treasurer. The above named officers, are all gone into eternity, with the exception of two or perhaps three, which may be yet living. The object of the above named association was a good one, and if those that have gone, could now be permitted to rise from their graves, they would realize and see, that the principal objects of their association had been brought about, in the completion of the Erie Canal, and see the thousands of Boats now employed, in carrying the millions worth of produce, from the farmers of the far West, to the seaboard, and returning with millions of rich merchandize, for the merchants, and in the rearing up of that noble monument, the American Institute, and behold, the many agricultural, as well as horticultural Societies, which those very men have been instrumental in bringing forward, for the good of mankind.

Accompanying this letter, I send you one written by my late friend, and acquaintance, Thomas Eddy of the city of New York. He was a Quaker, belonging to the society of Friends; he possessed a pure heart and a gigantic mind, and was a bosom friend of the late De Witt Clinton; and was often closeted, with him in counsel; and Clinton found in him a man that was able to render great services, in bringing about the first planning, and final completion of the Erie canal. Such men ought never to be forgotten by our farmers, merchants, and mechanics. Their names will be handed over on the pages of agricultural and internal improvement history, for ages yet to come, and for millions yet unborn to read, and contemplate upon.

I remain Dear Sir yours,
with great respect,

B. G. BARKER.

The following is the letter alluded to, by Judge B. in the above. It is well written, and instructive even at this day, and is especially interesting as a relict of olden times.

Letter of Thomas Eddy.

NEW YORK CITY 1st Mo. 15th, 1819.

To Mr. Charles G. Haines:

RESPECTED FRIEND. The establishment of agricultural societies, throughout this state, on a

plan recommended by the Governor, in his speech to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with much wisdom, and cannot fail of producing the most happy effects. It is well known, that the societies already formed have produced great good, by stimulating emulation, diffusing information amongst our farmers, and there can be no doubt, but that as they are increased, they will further produce extensive and innumerable blessings.

A board of agriculture should be intent on the institution of lecturships on various branches of rural economy; scientific and experienced agriculturists should have the management of "Pattern Farms," in different parts of the state, where lectures might be illustrated by an intelligent *practical* farmer, and where the student might be engaged with his head and his hands; and thus be fairly initiated into the theory and *practice* of whatever relates to rural and domestic economy. The Board might also render important services to the state and country, by offering handsome premiums for discoveries of useful or valuable minerals; the premium to be proportioned according to the value and probable quantity of the mineral. This would tend greatly to develop our resources, and to elicit a spirit of useful enterprize. This plan has been productive of important and valuable results in Germany.

Amongst the many important objects, that might demand the attention of agricultural societies, it appears to me that there are none which more deserve their attention, than to discourage the use of ardent spirits. Every reflecting person must acknowledge and deplore the many evils produced by this slow and certain poison. It inculcates habits of insubordination, instigates to crime, depraves morals, enervates and weakens both body and mind, and produces idleness, want and misery. These considerations induce me to believe that agricultural societies cannot render more extensive benefits to the farming interest in the state, than to use their best endeavors to discourage the use of strong spirits amongst laborers and others, that may be employed in their service, and particularly in harvest time. In several counties in Pennsylvania as well as in some parts of this state, the farmers do not use any spirits in getting in their harvest. The common practice is, to take into the field about 11 o'clock, some bread and cheese, pie,

&c., and drink milk and water, cider, or small beer. Associations are formed in many towns, solely for the purpose of discouraging the use of spiritous liquors, and the resolution passed is, *that every member of such association will himself abstain entirely from the use of it.* Let then our agricultural societies pass similar resolutions, remembering that example is more useful in promoting good morals than precept. Let them also offer, handsome premiums to every farmer who will get in his harvest without giving out spiritous liquors; and a larger premium to every farmer, who shall have got in his harvest without using strong drink, and who has prohibited the use of it, except as medicine in his family for one year.* Of what use to the farmer are large crops of grain, or the raising of fine cattle, unless sober habits are preserved, and the vile practice of drinking spiritous liquors avoided.

Agriculture, with industry, is the certain road to prosperity; whereas idleness, want and misery, are the natural consequences of the use of strong drink. Its extensive and alarming introduction into families, has already proved a blot upon our national character, and an injury to the American name in foreign countries.

I cannot now further enlarge, and what has already been said may be considered merely as hints; yet I cannot refrain from adding, that amongst other important advantages that may be produced by the establishment of an Agricultural Board, and the establishment of Agricultural Societies in every county of the state, they will serve to diffuse in the minds of our young men a taste for the pursuits of husbandry, and teach them the folly of leaving the calm and tranquil scenes of rustic life, for the bustle and great uncertainties of cities and professional pursuits.

It will ever remain true "that *cities* rise in splendor and wealth, and moulder into desolation and ruin, as agriculture flourishes or declines; and the *country* is either a wilderness, a barren, and trackless waste, or populous, smiling, and plenteous, in proportion to the prosperity and success of its husbandry."

I am, with much esteem,

Thy assured friend,

THOMAS EDDY.

* The above letter bears date, Jan. 15th, 1819, twenty nine years ago. Two years afterwards (in 1821,) the Saratoga Agricultural Society awarded a premium of five dollars to Tyler Everett, for working two hundred days the last year, without ardent spirits, as appears from the Cleveland Herald of December 4th 1821. Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Detroit Horticultural Society.

Annual Meeting, March, 14th, 1848. The society met at the office of Crane and Wesson, Dr H. P. Cobb, Dudley Mullet and Mr. Cole, were elected members of the society.

Geo. Lamb, W. Isham, and E. D. Lay were proposed for membership.

The reports of the standing committee, and Treasurer were read.

The President read a general report of the transactions of the society from its organization to the present time.

A copy of Downings Fruits and Fruit Trees of America was presented from the American Institute, New York, as a premium for superior apples, exhibited by this society at their annual Fair.

A basket of Stone Apples was presented at the meeting from Judge Barker.

Specimens of Westfield Seek-no-further, Esopus Spitzenberg, Pownall's Spitzenberg, and Steeles Red Winter Apples, were received from A. C. Hubbard Esq.

The following persons were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President, John C. Holmes.

1st. Vice President, M. Howard Webster.

2d. " " Wm. R. Noyes.

Corresponding Secretary Thos. W. Lockwood

Recording " Francis Raymond.

Treasurer, Wm. B. Wesson.

Standing Committees.

ON FRUITS.

Rev. Geo. Duffield,

Chas. Hastings,

Bela Hubbard,

Alex. H. Adams.

ON TREES AND SHRUBS.

A. C. Hubbard,

Peter Desnoyers.

John Winder,

E. P. Hastings.

ON GREEN HOUSE PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

B. M. Davis,

Wm. Adair,

Geo. C. Bull,

E. R. Kearsley,

ON INDIGENOUS PLANTS.

H. Hurlbut,

T. W. Lockwood,

Chas. Trowbridge,

Samuel Barstow.

ON VEGETABLES.

Thos. Hall,

B. G. Stimson,

John Ford,

John Lumsden.

A. H. Adams presented the society with the last volume of the Horticulturist which was accepted, and the thanks of the society tendered therefor.

A committee consisting of Messrs. B. Hubbard, W. B. Wesson and J. C. Holmes, was appointed to draft such amendments to the By-Laws, as had been suggested in the reports of the President and Treasurer.

B. Hubbard Esq. was appointed to read at the next meeting of the society, an essay on some branch of Horticulture.

After ordering that the Michigan Farmer be subscribed for, and the back volumes be procured, the Society adjourned

T. H. HINCHMAN Rec. Secretary.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Preserving Grapes.

MR. EDITOR: In compliance with my promise I send you a few remarks upon keeping grapes through the winter. In No. five of the Farmer I notice, ground cork is recommended as the best article in which to preserve them. I have tried this article and do not like it as well as some other method. They do not keep as sound, neither is the flavor so well preserved, as in cotton. When they are taken from the cork they are covered with the cork dust, which must be washed off before they can be eaten, and even then, they taste so strong of the cork, that it injures the flavor very materially.

I have also tried cotton batting; this preserves them well, but the loose cotton adheres so closely to the grapes that it is a difficult job to cleanse them.

The mode which I think most preferable, and which I have adopted, is to take a box that will hold about a dozen pounds, and lay upon the bottom of it a thick sheet of glazed wadding, then a layer of grapes, placing them so that the bunches will not touch each other, then alternate layers of glazed wadding and grapes until the box is full. If too many be put into one box, those at the bottom will be jammed, and of course injured. The cooler they can be kept, without freezing, the better.

Another method I have tried, is by filling a glass jar and corking and sealing it tight. I have just opened a jar of this kind, and find the grapes are as solid and plump as when taken from the vines; but they are not as sweet as those kept in the wadding.

Detroit, March 18th 1848.

J. C. H.

Improvement in Virginia Lands.—Three years ago Ex-President John Tyler moved upon a farm in Virginia, some part of which was so poor that it would not grow wheat enough to replace the seed sown upon it. Two hundred acres by judicious management have this year produced an average of twenty bushels to the acre.

Captured Slaves.—On the 9th December, the Brig Louisa arrived at St. Helena, a prize to Her Majesty's steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between seventy and eighty had died on the passage, and others continued to die at the rate of four per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes, within two months, for being engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at St. Helena.

There is a great decline in the whale fishery in consequence of other burning fluids.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The Water Ram--Its Cost, &c.

MR. BATEHAM:—I believe I brought the first water ram here that ever came to this State. It was in July 1846—and have since put many of them in operation in this part of the State. They work to admiration, being very durable and effective, and not liable to get out of order. I put one in operation the other day for Mr. John Henneman, on the national road near Morristown; it raises water 90 feet above the fountain, through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tube, and discharges 25 barrels per day. The driving pipe is only one inch in calibre.

By the use of the water ram farmers and others can build their houses on the most desirable spot on their premises, and if they have a good spring where a small descent can be obtained, they can run the water to the dwelling, and also have it run into the milk house and cattle yard, &c. If the pipe is sunk $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet under ground, the water will always run sweet and cool.

I wish it to be understood that the springs must afford water enough to fill a one inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ tube, which is the smallest size driving pipe that we can use to advantage. Then we can raise water enough for house use and other purposes.

The whole of the fixtures are placed under ground and the coldest weather will not freeze them. It is believed the machines will run 20 years and not get out of order. The pipe will last for ages. One or two dollars for repairs will keep them in order for 30 or 40 years.

ELISHA BROWN.

Indian Rubber Railroad Springs.—An invention of Mr. F. M. Ray, consisting of springs and wheels for railway cars, in which india rubber is chiefly used for the springs and about the wheels, is being tested as to its utility, on the Worcester Railroad. It does away to a great extent, with the jar which is generally inseparable from a quick motion of the cars, and substitutes a slight bounding motion, which is not disagreeable.—*Traveller.*

Improvements in Bedsteads.—We have often wondered that our mechanics did not devise some kind of bedstead that a woman could put up and take down without assistance; something that could be cleaned without turning one's house topsy turvy, and calling all hands to help; and thanks to Mr. Austin, we are now in possession of that desideratum.

This bedstead is bug proof, can be put up in one minute, stands firm, and never need be taken down to clean.

Safety Lock.—Wm. Hall, of Boston has invented a lock which is said to be proof against being blown up with powder, and cannot be picked.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign—Late arrival. By Telegraphic dispatch from New York, on Wednesday, (March 28) the arrival of the Caledonia was announced, bringing intelligence from Europe, thirteen days latter than the previous arrival. By this arrival we have more correct and reliable accounts of the French Revolution. The Ex-King and Queen have indeed arrived in England, but not till long after they were reported to be there on this side of the Atlantic.

The King on landing had on a green blouse, blue overcoat, borrowed from the captain of the Express. The King and Queen had not in fact a change of clothing: they had been moving from farm house to farm house, in the neighborhood of the port. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue. On arrival the King stated that for a night or two back he thought he must have given himself up. On Tuesday they, with the male and female attendants, who had during the week constituted the suit, embarked on a French fishing boat from Freeport, with the intention of crossing to the channel, at sea. They were picked up by the express Steamer for New Haven, which arrived off the harbor of Milcock. In the morning on landing the King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants: nearly the whole of whom flocked out and gratified them by shaking them by the hands. On the 9th of March the Provisional government received a deputation of two hundred and thirty citizens of the United States who walked to the Hotel De Villa, bearing American and French flags on their cane staffs. The revolution has spread throughout France, all the departments having engaged in it. The Republic is confirmed and recommended by the representations of England, Belgium and Switzerland. The chamber of Peers have been overturned and all titles of Nobility abolished. The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April to form a different government. The members chosen by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen of 20 years of age have a right to vote and all of twenty-five years of age eligible. The Assembly to consist of nine hundred members. The Tuilleries has been turned into a hospital for workmen. In Bavaria, the people there have risen and demanded a constitution of the King at the point of bayonet, Prince Metternich has resigned. The Prussian people are ready for a revolution, and all Germany is breaking out.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge is fast progressing. The contractor has already crossed on the wire cables. It is expected to be so that a horse can cross in June. The Steamer United States arrived from Buffalo on Wednesday last. By a Telegraphic dispatch dated, Buffalo, March 30th, it is stated that the Steamer Clinton had started from Buffalo, and was in the ice five miles from port, not being able to

go either way. Two steamers which came in sight the day before, had disappeared, probably returned to Erie. Flour was from \$5,12½ to \$5,25.

Valuable Statistics.

From a paper compiled by D. A. Noble and J. R. Williams, (appointed by the Chicago Convention) to assist the general committee in making out their report, we gather the following statistics of the exports and imports of the State of Michigan during the year 1847.

Exports from the port of Detroit,	\$3,832,318 63
Imports at the port of Detroit	\$4,020, 559 75
Exports at the port of Monroe,	\$1,139, 476 58
Imports at the port of Monroe,	\$817,012, 81
Exports at the port of Trenton,	\$8,425 00
Imports at the port of Trenton,	\$6,000 00
Exports from the port of Brest,	\$12,000 00
Exports at St. Joseph,	\$833,917 38
Imports at the port of St. Joseph,	\$577,056 50
Exports from Grand Haven	\$265,058 00
Imports at Grand Haven,	\$220,000 00
Exports from the Kalamazoo and	
Black Rivers,	\$100,730 50
Imports at the Kalamazoo and	
Black Rivers,	\$60,000 00
Exports from all ports and landings	
between Grand Haven and Mack-	
inaw, and from Little Bay de No-	
quet,	\$58, 250 00
Exports from the port of Saginaw,	\$45,703 75
Imports at the port of Saginaw,	\$18,600 00
Exports from Mackinac and St.	
Marie,	\$338,424 00
Imports do do	\$285,000 00
Exports from Port Huron and Lex-	
ington,	\$159,400 00
Imports at Port Huron and Lexing-	
ton,	\$100,000 00
Exports from St. Clair,	\$59,220 80
Imports at St. Clair,	\$30,000 00
Exports from the port of Newport	\$14,772 00
Imports at Newport,	\$20,000 00
Exports from the port of Algonac,	\$37,320 00
Imports at Algonac,	\$15,000 00
Exports from Mt. Clemens,	\$163,711 00
Imports at Mt. Clemens,	\$123,200 00
Exports	\$7,119,832 84
Imports	\$7,276,820 06

Aggregate commerce \$14,396,66 90

Mexico.—The peace commissioner, Mr. Serrier, has been sick, but is rapidly recovering, and will soon start for Mexico. Attorney General Clifford, has been appointed assistant commissioner. The famous guerrilla chief, Jarauta, has been taken prisoner. The Indians are carrying desolation through the province of Yucatan.

We shall give the titles of the acts passed by the Legislature that are of general interest, probably in our next.

↑

To Correspondents.—We have on file for our next No. communications from the following persons, viz., two from our scientific correspondent *, two from our Horticultural correspondent A, one from Leander Sackett, one from A. Harrison, one from Clark Beardsley, one from Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, one from S. M. P., and one from R. Cobb.

Iowa Pigs.—N. Andrews, of New London, Iowa, writes to the editor of Iowa Farmer, that he recently slaughtered sixteen hogs, twenty-three months old which he had fed four months on corn, and that "their average weight was 416 lbs. 9 oz. each. The largest weighed 537 lbs., the smallest 315 lbs.; six only falling below 417 lbs.

Cure for scab in sheep.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sublimate, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sal ammonia, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sulphur vivo, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. liquid tobacco, 4 qts. rain water. Cut down from head to tail along the back just through the skin with a sharp knife, and apply a little of the mixture. It will effect a speedy and sure cure, entering into the circulation.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published at Detroit, twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance—after three months \$1 25—after six months \$1 50—after nine months \$1 75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars. Office, on King's corner, third story.

Market Intelligence.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	\$5 00a\$5 25	Salt,	\$1 25 a\$1 50
Corn, bus.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 40	Butter,	15 a 25
Oats,	22 a 25	Eggs, doz.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 50	Hides, lb.	3 a 7
Barley,	56 a	Wood, cord,	2 25 a 3 00
Hogs, 100 lbs.	3 00 a 3 50	Wheat, bus.	1 00
Apples, bush	a 1 00	Hams, lb.	6 a 7
Potatoes,	35 a 50	Onions, bu.	41 a 50
Hay, ton,	8 00 a 10 00	Cranberries,	a 1 25
Wool, lb.	22 a 28	Buckwheat 100 lbs.	1 25
Pig iron, ton,	35 00 a 40 00	Indian meal, "	75
Coal, Lehigh,	11 00 a 13 00	Beef, do	2 50 a 3 50
do Ohio,	4 00 a 5 00	Lard, lb. retail,	08
Peas, bu,	a 75	Honey,	10
Beans,	75 a 80	Apples, dried,	1 50
Beef, bbl.	5 00 a 6 00	Peaches, do	a 2 00
Pork,	8 00 a 10 00	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
White fish,	6 00 a 7 00	Herd's grass do do	1 00
Trout,	5 50 a 6 00	Flax do	75
Cod fish, lb.	5 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lime, " bbl	75
Cheese,	6 a 8		

FURS.

R'coon p'me large,	44 a62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Red Fox no 1	1 25
do do small,	31 a50	Grey do no 2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 2	12 a25	Wild cat no 1	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ a50
Mink no 1	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ a50	do 2	25 a30
M'ek rat p'me	9 a10	Otter no 1	3 00 a3 50
do no 2	6 a7	Martin no 1	1 12 a1 25
Deer red per lb	16 a18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fisher no 1	1 25 a1 75
do grey do	10 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bear no 1	3 00 a4 00

BACK VOLUMES OF THE FARMER.

Volumes IV and V, neatly put up in pamphlet form, for sale at 50 cents a volume. They can be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as may be directed. Address H. Hurlbut, Detroit.

Detroit Wool Depot.

In Atwater Street, back of the Michigan Exchange, formerly the storehouse of Gillet and Desnoyers.

THE undersigned will open a depot at the above mentioned place, and be prepared to receive from farmers their wool immediately after shearing. His plan will be similar to that of the Eastern depots, which have proved so satisfactory to both wool-growers and manufacturers; that is, if lots of wool are of an even quality, and if the owner wishes, each man's clip will be kept and sold separately. If not even in quality, they will be thrown into sorts according to quality and condition. As soon as a sufficient quantity is collected, Eastern manufacturers will be invited to examine and purchase. No difficulty is anticipated in effecting prompt cash sales, at good rates, as the orders on wool depots from manufacturers, have hitherto generally outrun the supply. Wool may be delivered at the depot from wagons, or if sent by Railroad, will be taken by me from the carhouse, without expense or care to the owner. It will be sufficient for him to put his wool aboard the cars, taking a receipt for the same, mark the bales with his name, and consign them to the "Detroit Wool Depot," and all will be safe. Insurance will be effected on all lots as soon as arrived. All charges, including insurance, cartage, sorting, storage, shipping and for effecting sale, will be included in a commission of one and a half cents on the pound.

EARDLEY IVES.

Detroit March 27th, 1848.

REFERENCES.—E. P. Hastings, C. C. Trowbridge, B. F. H. Witherell, Z. Pitcher, M. D. M. Palmer, Shubael Conant.

Improved Railroad Portable Horse Powers, and Over-shot Threshing Machines and Separators.—Having sold upwards of seventy sets of the above celebrated machines the past season, and to many large farmers in this state, Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Canada, and with entire satisfaction in every case, the subscriber would call the particular attention of farmers and mechanics desiring such machines, before purchasing—as he is prepared to offer a better finished article, with some slight improvements, at a less price, than before—for full particulars, description, &c, see catalogue, furnished gratis at the warehouse, Number 10 and 12, Green street, Albany, or by mail to those desiring them.

HORACE L. EMERY.

Albany March 16th, 1848.

PETERS', BUFFALO WOOL DEPOT, SECOND YEAR.

I have established a Wool Depot upon the following plan: *First*, The Wool is thrown into 10 sorts; Merino wool being No. 1, the grades numbering down from 1 to 5; the coarsest common wool being No. 5. Saxony wool is thrown into extra, and prime 1 and prime 2. *Combining* and De Laines make 2 sorts more. *Second*, I charge for receiving, sorting, storing, and selling, ONE CENT PER POUND; this includes all charges at Depot, except insurance. *Third*, Sales are made for cash, except when otherwise directed by owner.

All wool consigned to me should be marked with the owner's name.

Warehouse corner Washington and Exchange streets. Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1848. T. C. PETERS.

Printed by GARRETT & GEIGER, at their Job Printing establishment, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, over King's store, Detroit.

